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Photo shows the platform of the First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held successfully in the presence of President Kim Il Sung. (KCNA Radiophoto)

At 1st Session of 6th Supreme People's Assembly

Marshal KIM IL SUNG Reelected DPRK President, Makes Major Speech;

2nd 7-Yr. Plan Adopted, Central State Organs Elected

First-Day Sitting

The First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held from Dec. 15 to 17 at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in Pyongyang in the presence of President Kim Il Sung, KCNA reported.

The great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, who founded the ever-victorious Workers' Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a true worker-peasant state, carrying forward the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese struggle and has been leading our revolution along the highway of victory, was elected to the highest post, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, at the First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The session elected the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in accordance with the unanimous will and desire of the entire Korean people and solemnly announced this great national jubilation to the nation and to the world.

The historic moment when the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung was elected to the highest post of President, the entire deputies and observers raised the stormy cheers of "Long live the great leader President Kim Il Sung!" with infinite emotion and joy.

The platform was taken by Kim Il, Kang Ryang Uk, Choe Hyon, Pak Sung Chul, O Jin U, So Chol, Li Jong Ok, Rim Chun Chu, O Baek Ryong, Kye Ung Tae, Kim Hwan, Hong Si Hak, Kim Man Gum, Ro Tae Sok, Chon Mun Sop, Kong Jin Tae, Kim Du Yong, Yon Hyong Muk, Li Gun Mo, Kim Yong Nam, Ho Dam, Chong Jun Gi, Kang Song San, Hyon Mu Gwang, Yun Gi Bok, Kim Chol Man, Chon Chang Chol, Chong Dong Chol, Kim Gwan Sop, Kim Gi Nam, Kim Bong Ju, Chi Jae Ryong, Chang Yun Pil, Kim Song Ae, Son Song Pil, Chon Se Bong and Pak Jong Hyon.

Deputy Kim Il presided over the session.

Chairman and vice-Chairmen of the Supreme People's Assembly were elected and then its credentials committee was elected at the session.

The session adopted the following items on the agenda for the First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK:

1. The election of the President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.
2. The election of the leading state organs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.
3. On the summing up of the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan and on the Second Seven-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy (1978-1984).

Deputy Kim Il first made a speech on the election of the President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In his speech he, authorized by the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, solemnly reported to the Supreme People's Assembly the proposal of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea to elect the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung to the high post of the President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, representing the unshakable will and unanimous desire of all the members of the Workers' Party and the entire people of the country.

Speeches were made by Deputies O Jin U, Pak Jong Hyon, Choe Byong Gu and Kim Bo Bi in support of the proposal of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea to reelect Marshal Kim Il Sung to the high post of the President of the DPRK.

The session then went over to the discussion of the second item on the agenda.

The leading state organs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were elected at the session. **(See below)**

At the session, Li Jong Ok, Premier of the Administration Council, took an oath before President Kim Il Sung.

President Kim Il Sung delivered a historic speech "Let Us Further Strengthen the People's Government" at the session. **(His speech on page 2, 3)**

In the first part of his speech, President Kim Il Sung said: "The masses of the working people are the subject of history and the motive power of social progress. The history of mankind is the history of the struggle of the working masses for independence; the creative activities of the popular masses underlie the development of history and the social movement."

Saying that the revolution is a struggle for independence, and independence is guaranteed by state power, he continued: "The independent rights of people find a concentrated expression in state power and, accordingly, if the working masses are to gain complete independence, they should become masters of political power before anything else. Only when they become genuine masters of the state and society with power in their hands, can they successfully settle all problems arising in the revolution and construction."

Next, referring to the people's power, he said: "Our people's government is a genuine people's power which represents the interests of the working people and serves them...."

"To discharge its mission as the servant of the people, the people's government should give full scope to democracy in state activities.

"Democracy is the basic mode of state activity serving the masses of the working people," he said, and continued:

"Democracy is, in short, a policy comprehensively expressing the will of the masses of the working people. In other words, democracy means precisely that the state formulates its policy in compliance with the will of the broad sections of the working masses including workers and peasants, carries it out in their interests, and provides them practically with genuine freedom and rights and a happy life."

Saying about the so-called "democracy" in capitalist society, he said: 'In capitalist society there can be no democratic freedom and rights at all for the toiling masses. The imperialists vociferate in word about the 'equality of all men' and 'freedom of individuality,' but, in fact, these are whopping lies."

"In our country all state policies are in accord with the will and interests of the working masses, and all people including workers and peasants enjoy a dignified and happy life to the fullest measure," he said.

Stressing that in order to give full scope to socialist democracy, it is essential to resolutely combat all manner of hostile acts detrimental to the interests of the masses and to socialist democracy, he warned:

"Today the imperialists including the bosses of U.S. imperialism, posing as 'champions' of democracy and human rights, are more feverish than ever before with slinging mud at socialist democracy and staging anti-communist campaign against the socialist system."

He continued: "In the contemporary world, it is precisely in Western imperialist countries and satellite states of imperialism where social inequality is most glaring and the oppression of the people and violation of human rights are most shocking."

Hitting the so-called "suppression of human rights" in socialist countries mentioned loudly by the imperialists, he said:"...it is a just step aimed at defending democracy from its adversaries for a socialist state to take sanctions against the hostile elements and rogues who violate democratic order and try to wreck the socialist system. The 'human rights' espoused by the imperialists are human rights not for the people but for the enemy of the people, and the 'freedom' they want is not the democratic freedom of the people but the freedom of the imperialists and their stooges to carry on subversive activities."

"Socialist democracy is by no means a supra-class democracy that affords freedom and rights even to the hostile elements who oppose socialism and to the rogues who infringe upon the interests of the people. Socialist democracy means precisely to provide freedom and rights to the broad masses of the people including workers, peasants and working intellectuals, while restraining the handful of class enemies," he said, and continued:

"When we defend socialist democracy stoutly from the mischief of the class enemies within and without and fully practise democracy in all fields of state activities, our people's government will be further strengthened and the people will enjoy a happier and more fruitful life."

In the latter part of his speech, he set forth the Second Seven-Year Plan and said: "The principal task of the Second Seven-Year Plan is to further strengthen the economic basis of socialism and raise the people's living standards still higher by making the national economy Juche-oriented, modernized and scientific at an accelerated pace."

(Continued on page 4)

Members of Central People's Committee

The First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea elected the vice-Presidents of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Secretary and Members of the Central People's Committee.

Vice-Presidents of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Kim Il
Kang Ryang Uk
Pak Sung Chul

Secretary of the Central People's Committee

Rim Chun Chu

Members of the Central People's Committee

Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Kim Il
Kang Ryang Uk
Choe Hyon
Pak Sung Chul
O Jin U
So Chol
Li Jong Ok
Rim Chun Chu
O Baek Ryong
Kye Ung Tae
Kim Hwan
Hong Si Hak
Kim Man Gum
Ro Tae Sok
So Gwan Hi

Premier of Administration Council

The First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea elected Comrade **Li Jong Ok** Premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Members of Administration Council

Follows the Members of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea announced at the First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea:

Premier:	**Li Jong Ok**
Vice-Premier:	**Kye Ung Tae**
Vice-Premier:	**Ho Dam**
Vice-Premier:	**Chong Jun Gi**
Vice-Premier:	**Kang Song San**
Vice-Premier:	**Kong Jin Tae**
Vice-Premier:	**Kim Du Yong**
Secretary:	**Kim Yun Hyok**
Minister of People's Armed Forces:	**O Jin U**
Minister of Foreign Affairs:	**Ho Dam** (concurrently)
Minister of Public Security:	**Choe Won Ik**
Chairman of the State Planning Committee:	**Hong Song Ryong**
Chairman of the Agricultural Committee:	**So Gwan Hi**
Chairman of the Mining Industry Committee:	**Cho Chang Dok**
Minister of Metal Industry:	**Yun Ho Sok**
Minister of Power Industry:	**Li Ji Chan**
Minister of Machine Industry:	**Kye Hyong Sun**
Minister of Chemical Industry:	**Won Dong Gu**
Minister of Construction:	**Pak In Tae**
Chairman of the State Construction Committee:	**Kim Ung Sang**
Minister of Building Materials Industry:	**Kim Nam Yun**
Minister of Light Industry:	**Ho Sun**
Minister of Railways:	**Pak Yong Sok**
Minister of Land and Sea Transportation:	**Li Chol Bong**
Minister of Fisheries:	**Kim Yun Sang**
Chairman of the People's Service Committee:	**Rim Hyong Gu**
Chairman of the Education Committee:	**Kim Il Dae**
Minister of Materials Supply:	**Kim Tae Guk**
Minister of Communications:	**Kim Yong Chae**
Minister of Culture and Art:	**Li Chang Son**
Minister of Finance:	**Kim Gyong Ryon**
Minister of Foreign Trade:	**Kye Ung Tae** (concurrently)
Minister of External Economic Affairs:	**Kong Jin Tae** (concurrently)
Minister of Labour Administration:	**Chae Hui Jong**
Chairman of the State Scientific and Technological Committee:	**Chu Hwa Jong**
Minister of Public Health:	**Pak Myong Bin**

Members of Standing Committee of SPA

The First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea elected the Chairman, vice-Chairmen, Secretary and Members of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly

Chairman:	**Hwang Jang Yop**
Vice-Chairmen:	**Ho Jong Suk**
	Hong Gi Mun
Secretary:	**Chon Chang Chol**

Members of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly:

Hwang Jang Yop
Ho Jong Suk
Hong Gi Mun
Chon Chang Chol
Kim Yong Nam
Chong Dong Chol
Yun Gi Bok
Kim Gwang Sop
Kim Gi Nam
Kim Bong Ju
Chi Jae Ryong
Chang Yun Pil
Kim Song Ae
Son Song Pil
Chon Se Bong

President of Central Court

The First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea elected Comrade **Pang Hak Se** President of the Central Court of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Procurator-General Of Central Procurator's Office

The First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea appointed Comrade **Li Jin Su** Procurator-General of the Central Procurator's Office of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Vice-Chairmen of National Defence Commission

Follows vice-Chairmen of the National Defence Commission of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea elected at the First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea:

Choe Hyon
O Jin U
O Baek Ryong

Budget Com. of SPA

The First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea elected the Budget Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Chairman:	**Hong Si Hak**
Member:	**So Gwan Hi**
Member:	**Kang Hyon Su**
Member:	**Kye Hyong Sun**
Member:	**Ho Sun**
Member:	**Kang Jung Han**
Member:	**Kim Hyong Sam**

Bills Com. of SPA

The First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea elected the Bills Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Chairman:	**Yun Gi Bok**
Member:	**Chong Dong Chol**
Member:	**Li Jin Su**
Member:	**Pang Hak Se**
Member:	**Kim Yun Hyok**
Member:	**Kim Sok Gi**
Member:	**Pyon Chang Bok**

(KCNA)

Let Us Further Strengthen People's Government

Speech of President KIM IL SUNG

At 1st Session of 6th Supreme People's Assembly

Comrade deputies,

The elections to the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have been held successfully under the ebullient circumstances in which the three revolutions are in full progress on all fronts of socialist construction and the entire people are waging a vigorous struggle for the reunification of the country and the nationwide victory of the revolution.

The working people including workers and all the citizens went to the polls with a high degree of political consciousness and revolutionary ardour as masters of the people's power and voted a hundred per cent for the candidates, thereby unequivocally expressing their solid support for the Government of the Republic and demonstrating once more to the whole world the unbreakable unity and cohesion of our society based on the Juche idea.

I offer my heartfelt thanks to the entire people for the unreserved support for and deep trust in the Government of the Republic they expressed in the recent elections, and to comrade deputies to the newly-elected Supreme People's Assembly for entrusting us, by reflecting the will of the entire people, with the honourable yet heavy responsibility of forming a new Government of the Republic so as to continue to conduct state affairs.

Nothing is more honourable and worthwhile than to enjoy the people's confidence and to serve them faithfully. The new Government of the Republic will carry out its honourable mission faithfully to live up to the deep trust and great expectations of the masses of the people, and will work energetically for the welfare of the people and the prosperity and development of the country, for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

In the past five years following the elections to the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly the revolution and construction in our country have made great progress. Because all our people under the correct leadership of the Government of the Republic have worked with soaring revolutionary zeal, the Six-Year Plan, a magnificent programme of socialist construction mapped out at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, has been carried out with success and the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—have developed further in depth. As a result, the material and technical foundations of socialism have been consolidated and the might of the Republic has increased noticeably in all domains of activity.

Our people are now in a position to further step up the forward movement for the building of socialism and communism with the high pride of victors and a firm faith in the bright future.

Today our people are confronted with the solemn tasks of attaining the new high targets of the Second Seven-Year Plan and achieving as soon as possible the complete victory of socialism and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

We should carry out our honourable revolutionary tasks without a hitch by further strengthening the people's government, a powerful weapon of the revolution and construction, and enhancing its functions and role in every way.

1. Masses of Working People Are Genuine Masters of State and Society

Comrades,

The masses of the working people are the subject of history and the motive power of social progress. The history of mankind is the history of the struggle of the working masses for emancipation and the creative activities of the popular masses underlie the development of history and the social movement. The masses of the people change nature and advance society, and also create material wealth and develop culture. There can be no society apart from the popular masses and history cannot develop without the masses of the people playing their proper role.

Although ever since they appeared on the stage of history the working masses have been at the centre of all social movements as the subject of history, their position and role have not been the same in all societies. With the class differentiation of society and the rise of state, the position and role of people came to be determined by whether they had state power in their hands or not.

State power signifies political authority and is the primary factor determining the position and role of people. In the exploiter society only the exploiting classes with state power have authority and exercise all powers, while the masses of the working people who have no state power enjoy no freedom and right, and remain mere objects of exploitation and oppression. Only in socialist society where they have power in their own hands, the working masses become the real masters of the state and society. In socialist society their independent rights are assured to the full, their great creative ability is brought into full play, and everything in society serves them.

The revolution is a struggle for independence, and independence is guaranteed by state power. The independent rights of people find a concentrated expression in state power and, accordingly, if the working masses are to gain complete independence, they should become masters of political power before anything else. Only when they become genuine masters of the state and society with power in their hands, can they successfully settle all problems arising in the revolution and construction. This is why the question of power is the fundamental question in the revolution.

Our people waged a hard and unyielding struggle in the past for their rights as masters of the state and society, for their sovereign power, and solved the question of power brilliantly when they established the people's government.

Our people's government is a precious gain of the revolution won through a prolonged bloody struggle. Although it is 30 years ago that the people's government was established in our country, its historical roots had been laid way back in the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle waged by our people under the guidance of the Korean communists was a struggle for national liberation and independence and, at the same time, a struggle for the power of the working people. In the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle we laid down, on the basis of a scientific analysis of the tasks of our revolution and the social-class relations in our country, the Juche-oriented line of building the government—to establish the people's government based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and resting on the united front of the broad popular masses. Following this line, we set up and ran the People's Revolutionary Government, a unique form of power, in the guerrilla bases, thus gaining precious experiences in building up the people's government.

Drawing on these experiences, we solved the question of power creditably in a short space of time after the liberation of the country, by successfully frustrating all the obstructive moves of the traitorous and external enemies. The people's government established on the high revolutionary enthusiasm of the people after liberation was a splendid embodiment of the line of building the people's government mapped out during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and was the immediate continuation of the People's Revolutionary Government organized in the guerrilla bases.

Our people's government is a Juche-based revolutionary government which we have chosen, set up and run for ourselves to suit the actual conditions of our country in keeping with the requirements of the Korean revolution and the desire of the working masses.

With the establishment of the people's government our people became real masters of the state and society who took power into their own hands for the first time in history and gained possession of a powerful weapon of the revolution and construction.

Ever since its founding the people's government has stoutly defended the freedom and rights of the working masses and guided the revolutionary struggle and construction work of our people towards a glorious victory.

The prime task of our people's government was to build a new progressive social system. The people's government set forth the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution as its fighting programme and carried out successfully the democratic reforms including the agrarian reform, and thus abolished the old colonial and semi-feudal social system and set up the people's democratic system. Following up the democratic revolution, the people's government embarked on the socialist revolution, and in a short period of time after the war, completed the socialist transformation of production relations in town and country and built a solid advanced socialist system free from exploitation and oppression in the northern half of the Republic. The socialist system of our country is the most superior social system which effectively guarantees for the working people their rights as masters of the state and society and safeguards their interests in every way.

Economic construction is one of the important revolutionary tasks to be carried out by the people's government. Upholding the slogan of self-reliance in its efforts for economic construction, our people's government carried through the Party's Juche-oriented line of building an independent national economy with honours. Thus, it put an end to the economic backwardness inherited from the old society and built creditably a powerful socialist independent national economy on the ruins where everything had been laid waste by the war, converting our country into a socialist industrial state with up-to-date industry and developed agriculture. The socialist independent national economy built by the heroic struggle of the working masses is a solid material foundation firmly guaranteeing the political independence of our Republic and a happy life of our people.

From the beginning our people's struggle for building a new society was carried on in the difficult circumstances where the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys persisted in their aggressive moves and provocations. Implementing our Party's revolutionary line of self-reliance in defence, the people's government created the revolutionary armed forces in good time and established a solid all-people defence system with the people's army as its core. By relying on this system, it fulfilled the task of national defence admirably. When the U.S. imperialists started an aggressive war against our young Republic, the people's government, as the banner of national freedom and independence, the banner of the people's struggle, aroused the people's army and all the people to perform heroic feats and thus ensured the great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War. After the war it crushed at every step the enemy's unceasing moves of provocation and firmly defended the security of the fatherland and the revolutionary gains.

Ever since its inauguration, our people's government has traversed a road of tireless struggle and glorious victory and registered immortal achievements which will go down in the history of our country.

In the process of the difficult and complex revolutionary struggle the people's government has been strengthened and developed into an indestructible militant and virile revolutionary government. With the progress of the revolution and construction the political and economic foundations of the people's government have been further consolidated and its functions and role enhanced remarkably.

As the most revolutionary and independent socialist power, our people's government is today leading the just cause of our people confidently along the road of brilliant victory.

Because there is the people's government our working masses hold their position firmly as masters of the state and society and play their role adequately in the revolution and construction. Under the people's government the independent rights of the working masses are guaranteed in full and their creativeness is given free scope.

With the profound consciousness and sense of responsibility as masters of the state and society, all our people including workers, peasants and working intellectuals are striving today with all devotion for the prosperity and development of the country and the victory of the socialist and communist cause. With the position and role of the working masses being elevated, the strength of the people's government is increasing further and the revolution and construction are forging ahead apace.

The masses of the working people who have become the genuine masters of the state and society are working with a high degree of independence and creativeness, and herein lie the great superiority of our socialist system and the definite guarantee of all our victories.

With the founding of the people's government the true dignity and rights of man were restored, and our people who have enjoyed an independent and creative life to their hearts' content under the warm care of this government, keenly realize, through their own experience of life, its advantages and value. Today all our people trust the people's government profoundly and from the bottom of their hearts, and leave all their destinies to it. They are filled with a strong determination to fight on unyieldingly to the end, united firmly around this power, for the final victory of the revolution.

2. People's Government Should Serve Masses of Working People

Comrades,

Our people's government is a genuine people's power which represents the interests of the working people and serves them.

In our country sovereign power resides with the workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals, who exercise it through the organs of people's government. The organs of power at all levels up to the Supreme People's Assembly are elected directly by the people and composed of representatives of the working people. Therefore, the organ of people's government can never be a ruling organ to dominate and rule the people, but should, as a matter of course, be the servant of the people devoted to the working masses.

It is an honourable mission of the people's government to faithfully serve the working masses. The people's government should deem it its duty to guard and protect the interests of the working masses, and the functionaries of the people's government bodies should be servants of the people.

To discharge its mission as the servant of the people, the people's government should give full scope to democracy in state activities.

Democracy is the basic mode of state activity serving the masses of the working people.

Only by thoroughly introducing democracy in state activities, is it possible to make the working masses hold their position securely as masters of the state and society and to enhance their role in the revolution and construction.

Democracy is, in short, a policy comprehensively expressing the will of the masses of the working people. In other words, democracy means precisely that the state formulates its policy in compliance with the will of the broad sections of the working masses including workers and peasants, carries it out in their interests and provides them practically with genuine freedom and rights and a happy life.

The masses of the working people play the decisive role in the development of society; in any society they make up the overwhelming majority of the population. Therefore, true democracy simply consists in politics where the will of the working masses makes the state policy and everything is dedicated to their interests. The politics which guards the interests of the narrow privileged circles without regard to the interests of the working masses can in no case be identified with democracy. The world knows only one genuine democracy and that is democracy for the working masses, socialist democracy.

In capitalist society where all state policies are decided by the will and interests of the exploiting classes, there can never be true democracy. Capitalist society is a society where the minority rules the majority. The so-called "democracy" in capitalist society, bourgeois democracy, is a "democracy" for the minority and, therefore, it is not a democracy in the proper sense of the term.

In capitalist society there can be no democratic freedom and rights at all for the toiling masses. The imperialists vociferate in word about the "equality of all men" and "freedom of individuality," but, in fact, these are whopping lies. In capitalist society where all state powers and the means of production are in the hands of a few capitalists and money decides everything, how can there be equality between the billionaires and the poor toiling people and what kind of freedom can there be for the oppressed and exploited toiling people? The "democracy" noisily advertized by the imperialists is a bogus democracy, and the "equality," "freedom" and everything they bring forward are nothing but camouflages to hoodwink the toiling masses and cover up the reactionary character of the bourgeois dictatorship and the anti-popular nature of the capitalist system.

Genuine democracy can be materialized only in socialist society where the working masses are the masters of the state and society.

Socialist democracy effected in our country today is the best democracy that allows genuine freedom and rights extensively and practically for the masses of the working people in all spheres of state and social life.

In our country all state policies are in accord with the will and interests of the working masses, and all people including workers and peasants enjoy a dignified and happy life to the fullest measure.

Our working people take an active part in state administration as masters of the country, and all have the equal right to elect and to be elected, irrespective of sex, occupation, property, status, education, political views and religious belief. Further, they have wide freedom and rights as to speech, press, assembly, demonstration and all other social and political activities.

Our working people are granted the right to work and rest by the state, and everyone chooses his occupation according to his desire and ability, works to the top of his bent in a secure position, and displays all his energies and talents in the fruitful labour for society and himself. Our state bears the responsibility for providing all material conditions to the people to get food, clothing and housing, and has introduced universal compulsory gratuitous education and free medical care. Thanks to these popular policies of the state, all people are equally well off free from worries about food, clothing and shelter and about education and medical treatment.

All the social and political rights and material and cultural welfare of our people are not only legally assured by the socialist constitution but also firmly guaranteed by the advanced socialist system and the solid independent national economy.

In our country where socialist democracy has been realized extensively, all working people, as equal members of society, fight for the common cause, respecting and closely cooperating with each other.

Our people are deeply convinced through actual life that socialist democracy is the only true democracy affording genuine freedom and rights and a bountiful and enlightened life to the working masses.

We should optimize the advantages of socialist democracy, giving fuller scope to it.

In order to give full scope to socialist democracy, it is necessary to enlist the working masses extensively in the work of the people's government and to enhance their role steadily in the state and political life.

The working masses are entitled in their right to participate in the work of the people's government since they are the masters of state power, and it is also their important duty to do so. We should firmly build up the organs of power at all levels with fine representatives of the workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals, and further improve the system and method of work at the people's government bodies to provide the broad sections of the people with ample opportunities to participate extensively in the work of the people's government. Along with this, we should constantly educate and awaken the working masses so that all of them take an active part in the state and political life with great consciousness and enthusiasm as masters of state power. Thus, we will see to it that all the policies and activities of the people's government correctly reflect the will and needs of the working people and thoroughly defend their interests. In other words, the politics of the people's government should always be politics for the working people and politics of the working people themselves.

With faith in the strength of the popular masses, the people's government organs should closely rally the vast masses and actively stir up their revolutionary enthusiasm and creative wisdom. In this way the masses of the working people should be encouraged to defend their dignity and rights and accomplish their desire and ideal through their own struggle.

In order to give full scope to socialist democracy, it is also necessary to build the socialist economy and culture efficiently.

Successful building of the socialist economy and culture is the practical guarantee for providing the working masses with democratic freedom and rights and a happy life.

We should improve the guidance and management of the national economy, steadily consolidate and develop the economic system of socialism and vigorously push forward socialist economic construction, so that production is increased rapidly in industry, agriculture and all other fields of the national economy and the material and technical foundations of socialism further strengthened. By so doing, we should make the people's life more plentiful as a whole, eliminate the distinctions between the working people in their living standard and working conditions and guarantee greater social equality and freedom for all the working people.

We should step up the building of socialist culture and thus further consolidate and develop the educational system of education and health services already established in our country, and introduce various new cultural measures for the people, so as to provide all people with a more affluent and cultured life.

The people's government organ, as the householder in charge of the economic life of the country and the people's livelihood, should improve and strengthen its guidance and assistance to the economic and cultural construction and responsibly organize and carry out the work of improving the material and cultural life of the people.

In order to give full scope to socialist democracy, it is essential to resolutely combat all manner of hostile acts detrimental to the interests of the masses and to socialist democracy.

Socialist democracy presupposes the dictatorship over the class enemies of the working people, and so it is accompanied by an acute class struggle. Since the day when the world saw the emergence of socialist democracy, the imperialists and their lackeys and the overthrown class enemies have all along made, and are making even now, every attempt to vilify and spoil socialist democracy.

Today the imperialists including the bosses of U.S. imperialism, posing as "champions" of democracy and human rights, are more feverish than ever before with slinging mud at socialist democracy and staging an anti-communist campaign against the socialist system. Clamouring for "defence of human rights," the imperialists are attacking socialist countries. This is as a shameless and ridiculous act as that of a thief raising a hue and cry.

In the contemporary world, it is precisely in Western imperialist countries and satellite states of imperialism where social inequality is most glaring and the oppression of the people and violation of human rights are most shocking. It is only too logical that in capitalist society devoid of democracy the popular masses should enjoy no human right. In capitalist society the working masses have no human dignity and political rights at all. They are denied even the elementary right to live. If ever there is a "human right" in capitalist society, that is only the right enjoyed by the handful of privileged circles to bleed the toiling masses white for their own enrichment and prosperity and to oppress and despise the people. As for the so-called "suppression of human rights" in socialist countries mentioned loudly by the imperialists, it is a just step aimed at defending democracy from its adversaries for a socialist state to take sanctions against the hostile elements and rogues who violate democratic order and try to wreck the socialist system. The "human rights" espoused by the imperialists are human rights not for the people but for the enemy of the people and the "freedom" they want is not the democratic freedom of the people but the freedom of the imperialists and their stooges to carry on subversive activities.

Just as we communists do not conceal our Party spirit, so we do not hide the class character of democracy. Socialist democracy is

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by no means a supra-class democracy that affords freedom and rights even to the hostile elements who oppose socialism and to the rogues who infringe upon the interests of the people. Socialist democracy means precisely to provide freedom and rights to the broad masses of the people including workers, peasants and working intellectuals, while restraining the handful of class enemies.

We should stick to the class stand and revolutionary principle in all spheres of social life and completely suppress the hostile elements and the wicked who encroach upon the people's interests. In particular, we should deal a resolute counterblow at the imperialists' anti-communist intrigues carried on under the plea of "defence of human rights," and should promptly frustrate all attempts to disparage socialist democracy.

When we defend socialist democracy stoutly from the mischief of the class enemies within and without and fully practise democracy in all fields of state activities, our people's government will be further strengthened and the people will enjoy a happier and more fruitful life.

3. Let Us Repudiate Bureaucracy

Comrades,

Bureaucracy should be repudiated to further strengthen the people's government and enable it to fulfil its mission.

Bureaucracy is an anti-popular method of government used by the officials of the old society in oppressing and exploiting the people. Bureaucracy is the direct antithesis of democracy, and it is not tolerable on any account in the activities of the people's government which serves the people. Only when the people's government organs get rid entirely of bureaucracy can they positively defend the interests of the people and faithfully serve the working masses.

Repudiation of bureaucracy in the work of the people's government is always an important issue because the government bodies are organs of power. The people's government organs are organs of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the functionaries of the government bodies conduct their work on the authority of state power. Therefore, there may appear among the government functionaries devoid of a revolutionary world outlook practices of infringing on the people's interests by abusing their power and of acting in a bureaucratic manner.

From the very inception of the people's government we made bureaucracy a major object of struggle and have combatted it persistently. Thanks to the correct guidance of the Government of the Republic and the active efforts of the government workers, bureaucracy has been eliminated in the main. But in view of the remnants of old thinking lingering in the minds of the functionaries the danger of bureaucracy still remains. If we, carried away by the successes achieved so far, neglect the struggle against bureaucracy in the least, bureaucracy can appear at any time.

Bureaucracy is manifested in forcing upon the popular masses anything against their will and in acting to the prejudice of the interests of the people. No matter what a functionary's intention may be and how it may be expressed, if he imposes on the popular masses what goes against their will and encroaches on the people's interests, all this is bureaucracy.

A leftover from the old society, bureaucracy bars the people's government from fulfilling its mission and does much harm to the revolution and construction.

The harm of bureaucracy lies, above all, in paralyzing the independence and creativeness of the popular masses. By imposing unreasonable things willy-nilly on the popular masses in disregard of their will and wishes, bureaucracy violates the people's independent rights and dampens their revolutionary ardour.

Bureaucracy also does the serious harm of alienating the working masses from the people's government. In peremptorily ordering the masses and shouting commands to them and acting against the people's interests, the bureaucrats discredit the people's government in the eyes of the masses and stand in the way of uniting the broad masses around the Government of the Republic.

When some individual functionaries act bureaucratically in socialist society where all activities are organized and all branches are interlinked organically, it will seriously affect the work in many fields and entail grave consequences.

We should intensify the struggle against bureaucracy continuously and wipe it out thoroughly in the work of the people's government organs.

The struggle against bureaucracy is a struggle to do away with the remnants of the old society and further strengthen the people's government, and a struggle to safeguard the interests of the popular masses through giving full scope to socialist democracy. All functionaries of government bodies should regard the struggle against bureaucracy as an important revolutionary task to fulfil their duty as servants of the people, and carry on this struggle actively with high political consciousness.

In order to eliminate bureaucracy the functionaries of the people's government organs should go to the popular masses, hear what they want with sincerity and conduct all work in their interests.

It always goes against the will and interests of the people to sit in one's office and do one's work from one's subjective point of view without going to the popular masses. Only when a functionary goes among the masses can he gain a correct knowledge of the realities and keep himself well acquainted with the will and wishes of the people.

The will and wishes of the popular masses represent the highest principles determining all the activities of the people's government. The people's government organs should keep in touch with the masses, listen attentively to the opinions of the people and shape all policies in conformity with their requirements. Before adopting some decisions or giving directions, they must always go to the lower levels, study the actual conditions well, hold a good consultation with the masses, and make the people's interests the first consideration in organizing and conducting all work.

If the functionaries of the people's government organs are to go among the popular masses and work in their interests, they should thoroughly apply the Chongsan-ri method.

The Chongsan-ri method is the most popular and revolutionary method of work based on the Juche conception of the masses.

The functionaries of the people's government organs should have a correct viewpoint on the popular masses and go to them to work, study and live with them. They should on no account be bureaucrats who lord it over the people to issue orders and commands, nor should they be special beings detached from the masses. They should always live together with the people, eating and dressing alike, and be their partners through thick and thin. They should also listen to the voices of the people, satisfy their needs promptly, teach them, learn from them, and educate them to rise up to carry out the revolutionary tasks. When they become one with the masses, working and living with them with one mind and one purpose, they will get better acquainted with the needs of the people and serve them more faithfully.

Correct guidance and management of the socialist economy is an important duty of the people's government organs. In guiding and managing the economy, these organs should strictly observe the principle of collective leadership reflecting the will of the broad masses.

The socialist economy is a highly socialized large-scale economy, and the popular masses are its owners. Therefore, only by implementing the principle of collective leadership in the guidance of the economy to encourage the broad masses to take an active part in economic management, is it possible to manage the socialist economy in a scientific and rational way in the interests of the people.

In order to get rid of subjective, arbitrary decisions and give effect to the principle of collective leadership in the guidance and management of the economy it is necessary to apply the Taean system of work. In conformity with the demands of the Taean work system the people's government organs should widely enlist the producer masses in economic management, go among them to mobilize their collective wisdom and creative enthusiasm for the solution of all problems.

The elimination of bureaucracy requires the strengthening of socialist law-abiding life among the leading personnel of the state and economic organizations.

Our socialist law is the basic weapon of state administration created by the people themselves to safeguard the interests of the working masses. In our country today all people are fully guaranteed democratic liberties and rights in all domains of state and social life by socialist law. When socialist law-abiding life is strengthened to make all state and economic cadres faithfully observe socialist law, bureaucracy prejudicial to the interests of the popular masses will be eliminated and the democratic freedom and rights of the people ensured more fully.

The people's government organs should see to it that socialist law-abiding life is strengthened among the state and economic cadres to make them willingly observe the legal order of the state, jealously guard the interests of the popular masses, and strive hard to become true servants of the people.

The basis of socialist law-abiding life is the legal provisions and regulations. The people's government organs should make legal provisions and regulations for different fields of activity in accordance with the socialist constitution and constantly improve them to suit the requirements of the developing realities.

It is a sacred duty of all citizens to respect socialist law and observe it willingly. The state and economic cadres should conduct all their work in keeping with the requirements of laws and regulations and be models for the masses in observing the legal order of the state and the socialist norms of life.

In intensifying socialist law-abiding life it is important to increase the role of the law-abiding life guidance committee.

An important duty of the socialist law-abiding life guidance committee is to control by law the leading personnel of the state and economic institutions to prevent them from abusing their power and create a revolutionary atmosphere of law observance in the whole society.

The socialist law-abiding life guidance committee should strengthen the education of the leading functionaries of the state and economic institutions in the spirit of obeying laws. The socialist constitution and other legal provisions and regulations of the state should be explained widely to heighten the law-abiding spirit of the leading workers of the state and economic institutions so that they may observe laws and regulations of their own accord.

The socialist law-abiding life guidance committee should resolutely combat practices of violating the laws. This committee should always supervise the observance of the legal order of the state by all leading functionaries of state and economic institutions and apply strict legal sanctions against all those functionaries who break laws and regulations, behave themselves bureaucratically and infringe on the interests of the people. Thus, it will check bureaucracy by law and thoroughly protect the interests of the working masses.

Comrade deputies,

We will embark upon the fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan next year.

The principal task of the Second Seven-Year Plan is to further strengthen the economic basis of socialism and raise the people's living standard still higher by making the national economy Juche-oriented, modernized and scientific at an accelerated pace.

At the end of the Second Seven-Year Plan we shall annually produce 56,000-60,000 million kwh of electricity, 70-80 million tons of coal, 7.4-8 million tons of steel, one million tons of nonferrous metals, 5 million tons of engineering products, 5 million tons of chemical fertilizers, 12-13 million tons of cement, 3.5 million tons of aquatic products, and 10 million tons of grain; reclaim 100,000 *chongbo* of tideland; and increase production over twice as much as at present in many fields of the national economy.

The Second Seven-Year Plan is a grand plan of economic construction for firmly equipping all branches of the national economy with modern technology and further increasing the economic power of the country, and is a splendid blueprint for hastening the historic cause of the building of socialism and communism.

When the new long-term plan is fulfilled, remarkable progress will be made in our people's struggle for the complete victory of socialism, and all our people will enjoy a happier and more fruitful life in all political, economic and cultural fields.

The whole country and the entire people should rise in the struggle to carry out the Second Seven-Year Plan and launch a vigorous general forward movement to reach the high targets of the new long-range plan.

In order to fulfil the Second Seven-Year Plan with success, we should keep strictly to the line of three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural.

Vigorous promotion of the three revolutions is a strategic policy consistently pursued by our Party in socialist construction; thorough implementation of the line of three revolutions constitutes the decisive guarantee for the brilliant fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan. The government bodies at all levels and the entire people should bring about a new, great upswing on all fronts of socialist construction by energetically carrying on the three revolutions.

The economic foundation already laid in our country is very powerful and its productive potentialities are enormous. If we make effective use of the existing economic foundation, we can boost production much more than at present, develop the country's economy as a whole at a higher rate and carry out the new long-range plan successfully without large investments. We should further strengthen the existing economic foundation, equip it with modern technology and bring out its might to the full.

We should apply the revolutionary principle of self-reliance more thoroughly in the period of the Second Seven-Year Plan. All the working people should firmly arm themselves with the Juche idea and fully display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance to explore what is in short supply and produce what is lacking, and thus successfully carry out the Second Seven-Year Plan with our own strength, technique and resources. "Let us display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance more fully!"—This is our revolutionary slogan to be put up throughout the Second Seven-Year Plan period.

The entire people should turn out as one man and fulfil the Second Seven-Year Plan with flying colours, thereby once again demonstrating the heroic spirit of our people to the whole world.

Comrades, the Government of the Republic is a genuine defender of the democratic freedom and rights of our people and a revolutionary banner for the independence and prosperity of the country. With the strengthening and development of the people's government, our people will become happier and more dignified and our country will prosper and develop endlessly.

In the future, too, as in the past, all people should put deeper trust in the people's government they have elected, thoroughly implement its policies and make every effort to strengthen and develop it.

Invincible is our people who, under the correct leadership of the Government of the Republic, have taken power into their own hands and are fighting on for the just cause.

Let us all move forward vigorously, holding aloft the banner of communism, the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea, and rallied closely around the Government of the Republic, or the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and the nationwide victory of the-revolution and for the cause of socialism and communism.

On Summing Up of Fulfilment of Six-Year Plan, Second Seven-Year Plan for Development of National Economy (1978–1984)

Report by Li Jong Ok, Premier of Administration Council of DPRK, At 1st Session of Sixth Supreme People's Assembly

PYONGYANG, Dec. 17 (KCNA)—The report on the summing up of the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan and on the Second Seven-Year Plan for the development of the national economy (1978-1984) was delivered by Premier of the Administration Council Comrade Li Jong Ok at the December 16th sitting of the First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea now in session in Pyongyang.

The reporter said:

Holding high the banner of the Juche idea under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our people have dynamically pushed forward the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—and fulfilled the Six-Year Plan, a magnificent programme of socialist construction mapped out at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, in all its aspects, thus rising to another height on their way to socialism and communism.

With the triumphant accomplishment of the Six-Year Plan, our Party and people have before them still more magnificent vistas of socialist construction, the bright blueprint of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

1. Results of Fulfilment Of Six-Year Plan

Pointing to the results of the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan, the reporter said:

In our country the major targets of the Six-Year Plan had been attained before the 30th anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea, and in terms of gross industrial output value the plan was fulfilled a year and four months ahead of schedule.

Last year we achieved fresh advancements in the revolution and construction and thus reached the unfulfilled targets of the Six-Year Plan, winning the historic victory of carrying all assignments of the Six-Year Plan to completion in every branch of the national economy.

In the Six-Year Plan period our industry developed very swiftly. In 1976 our industrial production was 2.5 times greater than in 1970, with the output of the means of production gaining a 2.6-fold increase and production of consumer goods 2.4-fold increase. In this period our industrial production increased at the high average rate of 16.3 per cent annually.

This year our industry is going to turn out more products than in the first five years of the previous Seven-Year Plan, and is turning out only in five days the same volume of products as was put out in the whole year of 1944 before liberation.

This high rate attained in the development of industry in the Six-Year Plan period demonstrated the great might of our independent and modern Juche-based industry and the incomparable advantages of our socialist system.

Following the direction pointed to by the great leader, the Party and the Government of the Republic continued to round out all industrial branches in the Six-Year Plan period so as to further perfect their inner structure and, at the same time, exerted efforts to build large up-to-date factories for the purpose of expanding and developing our industry, and strove hard to turn all branches of industry into completely Juche-based ones fed with at least 60-70 per cent of their raw materials domestically.

First of all, the power bases of the country were consolidated in terms of quality in the Six-Year Plan period, according to the report.

The construction of thermal power stations was undertaken on a large scale in the Six-Year Plan period.

As a consequence, the Unggi and Chongjin-gang thermal power stations with a capacity of 200,000 kw each were put into commission, while the Pukchang Thermal Power Station was expanded to become a mighty power base with a capacity of 1.2 million kw. This was matched with the vigorous undertaking of hydro-power projects. In the power industry the goal of 28,000 million kwh was attained triumphantly in 1975.

The coal production capacities expanded greatly in the Six-Year Plan period and the goal of 50-million tons of coal was reached a year and four months ahead of time.

In the Six-Year Plan period, huge metallurgical installations, such as a 1,500 cubic-metre blast furnace and a large continuous sintering furnace with a capacity of 3 million tons, were erected in less than two years; a modern rolling shop with a capacity of one million tons was built successfully to reinforce the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works as a huge integrated base of ferrous metallurgy.

This brought the capacity of steel production to 4 million tons last year, and thus the flag of victory was flown on the height of steel.

The reporter said that we attained the target of producing 30,000 machine tools in slightly over a year after embarking on the Six-Year Plan, thus winning the signal victory of equipping the level of machine-tool production fixed for the end of the Six-Year Plan.

Further, the capacity of tractor production was raised to more than 30,000 at a bound. This was a miraculous success. Along with this, the production capacity of lorries increased greatly.

In the Six-Year Plan period our engineering industry produced quite adequately such modern excavation equipment as 5,000-metre drills, 300-h.p. bulldozers and 10-cubic-metre heavy excavators, such large power equipment as 50,000-kva generators and 200,000-kva transformers, and many other kinds of heavy-duty machines and equipment such as 20-metre lathes, 18-metre turning lathes, 60-ton freight cars, "Kumsong"-model diesel locomotives, 2,500-h.p. medium-speed engines and 3,000-h.p. high-speed engines. It also turned out and supplied complete sets of plants for numerous modern factories and enterprises including the equipment for metallurgical, chemical, cement and light industry factories.

In the Six-Year Plan period shipbuilding increased more than 4 times. Among the rest, the building of large ships including those of 15,000-20,000 tons made rapid progress.

Great success was also achieved in the development of the chemical industry.

In the first two years of the Six-Year Plan a production capacity of over one million tons of phosphate was newly created on the basis of domestic raw materials. As a result, the 3 million ton goal of chemical fertilizer production was triumphantly reached ahead of schedule in 1975.

The capacity of vinalon and vinyl chloride production increased to 50,000 tons respectively.

Oil refineries were built and new large-scale bases of oil-chemical industry created in the western and eastern areas of the country.

The pharmaceutical and medical appliances industries made rapid progress in the Six-Year Plan period, during which the production of various medicaments increased 2.3 times and medical appliances more than 7.2 times.

The building-materials industry, too, developed swiftly. Last year our country's capacity of cement production exceeded 8 million tons, and the goal of cement production which remained as the last target of the Six-Year Plan was successfully attained.

All branches of light industry made rapid progress and thus the major consumer goods production goals of the Six-Year Plan including that of textiles were reached a year and a half ahead of time.

The total capacity of textile production rose above 600 million metres in our country.

In accordance with the Party's policy of providing people with knitted goods for garments in the Six-Year Plan period, various types of knitting equipment including outer garment knitting equipment with a capacity of 15 million pieces were installed newly, with the result that the knitting capacity rose 6 times for sweaters and jerseys, 1.6 times for underwear, and 1.8 times for hosiery.

The output of shoes increased more than 2.4 times.

The Six-Year Plan period witnessed great progress in the food industry of our country. And rapid advance was made in the daily necessaries industry.

Large-size refrigeration plants with a storage capacity of more than 120,000 tons were built in producing areas; many refrigeration plant erected in consuming areas; and over 200 cold storages set up in cities and countries for the consuming purpose. Well-regulated cold storage systems have been established between the producing and consuming areas.

A change took place in the processing of staple food, too. The Pyongyang Corn Starch Factory was expanded to a 100,000 ton capacity, and a large corn starch was newly built in every province. At the same time, a comprehensively mechanized ried corn meal factory was built up in every city and county. Besides, the Pyongyang flour processing combine with a capacity of 100,000 tons sprang up, and modern flour processing factories are under construction in many local towns.

In the Six-Year Plan period we carried on pelagic and inshore fishing actively and hit the target of 1.6 million tons of aquatic products a year and seven months ahead of schedule.

According to the report, in the industrial field the tasks of the technical revolution were also carried out successfully.

In the Six-Year Plan period a mass technical innovation movement was pushed forward briskly in the mining industry and thus a good deal of more efficient and modern mining equipment were invented and put into use. In many coal and ore mines comprehensive mechanization of operations was extensively realized. Belt conveyors including the huge 1,400-mm long-distance belt conveyors were introduced and cableways were newly built and pipeline conveyance was actively introduced, including the 98 km Musan-Chongjin long-distance pipeline for conveying headings.

Industrial television and telemechanics were introduced in iron and steel works and cement factories, which brought about a great change in eliminating heat-affected and harmful labour.

Automatic and semi-automatic equipment and automatic production lines were widely introduced in the power, engineering and light industries.

Thanks to the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the inner structures of industrial branches were perfected and their independent and technical foundations were immeasurably strengthened in the Six-Year Plan period, so that our industry developed into a more powerful and reliable socialist Juche-based industry which firmly guarantees the building of the economy and defences and the improvement of the people's livelihood and assures more independent and creative labour for all working people.

The overall growth of our industrial power is the greatest gain of our people in the carrying out of the Six-Year Plan and is another splendid fruit brought about by the correctness and great vitality of the policy of building a Juche-based industry mapped out by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In the Six-Year Plan period a great success was registered in agricultural production and in the building of the socialist countryside, too, the reporter said.

In the Six-Year Plan period a total of 117 reservoirs were newly built, and this led to a 1.5-fold increase in our country's water storage capacity; 8,850 pumping stations were built and thus the water-lifting capacity, too, increased 1.8 times; and the irrigation projects for non-paddy fields were pushed ahead energetically to bring 400,000 *chongbo* of non-paddy fields under irrigation. This was a great success.

Our people and farmers performed the miraculous feat of completing irrigation projects for another 100,000 *chongbo* of non-paddy fields last winter.

We have extended the irrigation system of the country from the plain areas to intermediate and mountainous regions and completed in the main the introduction of irrigation not only in paddy but also in non-paddy fields.

Thus, a most developed and perfect irrigation system has been established in our country.

In our country the application of chemical fertilizers per *chongbo* of arable land has reached 1,300 kilogrammes for paddy fields and 1,200 kilogrammes for maize fields this year. Compared with 1970 the supply of herbicides has swelled 2.4 times this year.

Remarkable progress was made in the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture. This year the number of tractors per 100 *chongbo* of cultivated land has increased 16 in the flat areas and 5 in the intermediate and mountainous areas. The number of lorries per 100 *chongbo* has reached one, and more than 30,000 rice transplanting machines and large numbers of modern farm machines have been supplied anew to the rural areas.

The foundation of agricultural production has been consolidated as never before and the Juche-based farming method initiated by the great leader fully applied, with the result that we attained such a distinct success as reaching two years ahead of time the high target of 7 million tons of grain production envisaged in the Six-Year Plan and won great victories in producing more than 8 million tons in 1976, the last year of the Six-Year Plan, and 8.5 million tons this year, the record harvest previously unknown in our history, in spite of such adverse weather conditions.

And in 1976 as against 1970 the output of vegetables showed a 1.6-fold growth and the output of tobacco, hops and other industrial crops also grew considerably.

In the Six-Year Plan period other branches of agriculture, such as animal husbandry, fruit growing and sericulture made rapid progress.

A solid foundation for stockbreeding was laid to produce more than 550,000 tons of meat per annum.

The task of bringing the country's total fruit area to 300,000 *chongbo* was also fulfilled with honour. The fruit yield increased 2.2 times. In this period, the output of cocoons, too, rose 2.2 times.

The brilliant victory gained in agricultural production in the Six-Year Plan period was possible entirely because the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced agriculture-first policy, defined the agricultural front as one of the major fronts every year and, firmly taking agricultural affairs in hand, gave wise guidance.

According to the report, with the electrification of railways vigorously pushed ahead without letup in the Six-Year Plan period, 380 kilometres of railway lines, including the Chongjin-Musan, Chongjin-Rajin and Pyongyang-Madong sections with steep gradients and heavy freight traffic, were newly switched over to electric traction. As a result, the proportion of electric traction to the aggregate railway freight haulage went up to 66 per cent. Parallel with this, diesel traction was widely introduced in the railways.

A total of 471 kilometres of railways were newly built.

In the period from 1971 to 1976 many locomotives and freight cars were produced and supplied: Electric and diesel locomotives increased 1.5 times, heavy-duty freight cars including coal and ore cars 1.8 times, and the share of heavy-duty waggons in the composition of freight cars rose noticeably.

Along with railway transport, motor and water transport made swift

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On Summing Up of Fulfilment of Six-Year Plan, Second Seven-Year Plan for Development of National Economy (1978-1984)

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progress.

The traffic capacity for trade goods increased 2.7 times.

Communication services, too, developed further.

The task of covering the whole country with TV networks set forth at the Fifth Party Congress was carried out brilliantly.

The reporter went on:

Through the struggle to carry out the three major tasks of the technical revolution, all branches of the national economy definitely entered on a new, higher stage of technical development to achieve comprehensive mechanization and automation on a full scale. This put all our working people in a position to raise labour productivity while doing their jobs more easily and in greater safety under better working conditions, relieved considerably of laborious work.

The foundation of our independent national economy has become still more powerful to hasten the complete victory of socialism and bring about the reunification of the country and the nationwide victory of the revolution, and the line of building an independent national economy put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has borne splendid fresh fruits.

By further consolidating the foundation of an independent national economy, we have been able to develop the national economy steadily at a high rate without the least perturbation when many countries are in the grip of serious economic upheavals and crisis owing to the worldwide shortage of fuel, energy and food.

The Six-Year Plan period witnessed great success in the building of socialist culture, too.

According to the report, in the period between 1970 and 1976 the number of colleges and universities increased from 129 to 155 and higher technical schools were reorganized into higher specialized schools of college standard.

We overfulfilled with credit the exceptionally important task for creating a one-million army of intellectuals.

In 1976 technicians and specialists accounted for 19.2 per cent of the total number of people employed in our national economy, and the number of technicians and specialists per cooperative farm increased from 17.5 in 1969 to 55 in 1976.

Another great success registered in carrying out the cultural revolution in the Six-Year Plan period is that universal 11-year compulsory education was completely introduced ahead of schedule. For the introduction of universal 11-year compulsory education our Party and the Government of the Republic gave precedence to the training of teachers and newly reared over 70,000 teachers. Additionally built more than 46,000 classrooms and over 5,000 kindergartens through a movement involving the whole society and the entire masses; and laid the solid groundwork for the new compulsory education by increasing the production of teaching materials and school supplies. Thus, we completed the introduction of universal 11-year compulsory education which gives one-year preschool compulsory training and 10-year compulsory schooling in only four short years from September 1972 to September 1975 in all parts of the country. This was a brilliant victory.

In accordance with the Law on the Nursing and Upbringing of Children mapped out by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, all our children in the urban and rural areas are now brought up well as the country's flower buds at state and public expense at well-furnished nurseries and kindergartens. Thus, communistic measures which mankind dreamed of merely as an ideal are today being carried into effect excellently in our country—the first of its kind.

In the Six-Year Plan period considerable achievements were also registered in the advancement of science.

Socialist national culture and art blossomed and developed in an all-round way.

Thousands of revolutionary operas and art works were produced. Among them are the revolutionary operas "the Sea of Blood," "the Flower Girl" and "the Lot of a Self-Defence Corps Member" adapted from immortal classics, as well as a number of other revolutionary operas and more than 1,060 pieces of feature films.

In this period we built the Korean Revolution Museum and erected historical monuments and revolutionary history museums on historic sites of revolution including Wangjae-san and on revolutionary battle sites.

On the basis of the brilliant successes scored in socialist economic and cultural construction, the material and cultural standards of the people improved remarkably.

Under the profound care of the fatherly leader our Party and the Government of the Republic raised the wages of all workers, technicians and office employees drastically, by an average of 31.5 per cent in the latter half of 1970. This was followed by another important step to increase the wages of low-paid workers and office employees by 10-20 per cent in many fields of the national economy.

The average per-household monetary income of cooperative farmers surpassed already in 1974 the level envisaged for the last year of the Six-Year Plan. The present living standard of our farmers is higher than that of former well-to-do middle peasants.

Following the lofty intention and far-reaching plan of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party and the Government of the Republic took historic measures in 1974 to abolish the system of taxation completely and once and for all in our country.

As a result of the total abolition of taxation in our country, our people freed from exploitation and oppression were even relieved from the tax burden for good and our country became the first tax-free country in the world.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic cut the prices of manufactured goods on a number of occasions with the speedy growth of production in the Six-Year Plan period. Especially in 1974 epochal steps were taken to reduce the prices of over 21,800 kinds of manufactured goods including fabrics, knitwear, shoes and articles of daily use drastically, by 30 per cent on an average and 50 per cent at maximum.

The additional benefits our working people received every year through various popular measures of the state in the Six-Year Plan period were 1.7 times greater on an average than in the previous Seven-Year Plan period.

The per-household real income of factory and office workers rose 1.7 times and that of farmers 1.8 times in the Six-Year Plan period.

In the Six-Year Plan period the living conditions of the working people were improved remarkably as a whole and the distinctions between the urban and the rural population in their living conditions were reduced to a large extent.

In the Six-Year Plan period, urban multi-storied apartments for 414,000 families and rural modern houses for 472,000 families were constructed to meet more fully the needs of the working people or housing.

Bus services were established between villages in all countries, and waterworks completed in all rural villages.

Universal free medical care was provided more fully to the population. As a result, the life span of people lengthened from year to year, and last year the average life span of the population reached 73 years; 70 for men and 76 for women.

According to the report, the country's defence capacity has further increased and our revolutionary armed forces and people are prepared to smash any reckless attempt of the enemy to ignite a war.

Our people have made long strides forward on their way to socialism and communism, and our revolutionary base, the guarantee for the independent reunification of the country and the nationwide victory of the Korean revolution, has been strengthened into an invincible force.

All the magnificent victories gained in the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan are due to the illustrious and seasoned leadership and paternal solicitude of the genius of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people.

Brilliantly applying the great Juche idea, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the most correct and unique line and policy in each period of socialist construction and carried them through to the end with his sagacious and energetic eadership, and kept up an upsurge in socialist construction by enlisting the revolutionary zeal, creativeness and talents of the popular masses, the reporter said.

He stated:

Today all our people offer the highest honour and deepest thanks to the fatherly leader who, leading us along the path of brilliant victory with his matchless intelligence and distinguished ability of leadership, brought about an epoch-making change in this land and thus converted it into a developed socialist power and brought us the most fruitful and happy life.

2. Second Seven-Year Plan For Development of National Economy

1) Basic Task

Then the reporter dwelt on the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984) for the Development of the National Economy.

Pointing to the basic task of the Second Seven-Year Plan, he said:

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The principal task of the Second Seven-Year Plan is to further strengthen the economic basis of socialism and raise the people's living standard still higher by making the national economy Juche-oriented, modernized and scientific at an accelerated pace."

Further stepping up the Juche orientation of the national economy in the Second Seven-Year Plan period, we should actively explore the rich and varied natural resources of the country and make an effective use of them, create new industrial branches, develop our economy in a more diversified and comprehensive way, and solve all problems arising in socialist economic construction successfully by our own efforts and with our own domestic resources in keeping with the actual conditions of the country.

At the same time, we should deepen and develop the technical revolution to accelerate the modernization of the national economy.

During the new long-term plan we should achieve a great development of the productive forces and enable all working people to produce more material wealth with less labour expenditure. To do so it is necessary to introduce comprehensive mechanization and automation on an extensive scale, thereby making all branches of industry highly modernized, industrializing and modernizing agriculture and vigorously accelerating the general modernization of the national economy.

By accelerating the scientification of the national economy in the period of the new long-term plan, we should carry out industrial production along scientific lines, do farm work in a scientific and technological way and place on a new scientific basis all the technical processes and methods of production and management activities in every branch.

In the new prospective plan period we should push ahead energetically with the Juche orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy all alike. Thus, we will further strengthen the economic foundation of socialism and definitely move up the complete victory of socialism.

During the new long-range plan, we should raise the people's material and cultural standards to a still higher level and provide all the working people with a more plentiful and enlightened life.

In order to carry out the basic task of the Second Seven-Year Plan successfully, the Party and the Government of the Republic will vigorously push forward socialist economic construction in conformity with the revolutionary line of self-reliance advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In future, too, we will make continuous innovation and uninterrupted advance by giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and attain the major goals of the Second Seven-Year Plan primarily by our own forces and technology, and with our own domestic resources. This will further increase the economic might of the country and bring about the improvement of the people's living standards.

And the goal of producing one million tons of nonferrous metals will be attained.

By putting great stress continuously on the ferrous metallurgical industry, will in 1984 bring the output of pig iron, granulated iron and blister steel to 6.4-7 million tons, steel to 7.4-8 million tons, and rolled steel to 5.6-6 million tons.

The engineering industry, the chief link in the fulfilment of the new long-term plan, should be radically developed.

In the new plan period we will raise the output of engineering products to 5 million tons.

Great stress should be laid on the production of machine tools to bring their output to 50,000.

We will raise the production of heavy machinery to a higher plane and increase the output of large capacity power generating equipment needed for the building of large power bases, such as 220-ton boilers, 50,000-kva turbines and generators for hydro- and thermo-power generation, and lay the foundation for the production in the future of 100,000-kva turbines and generators as complete sets.

The output of 300-h.p. bulldozers will rise 6 times, 4-cubic-metre excavators 3.3 times and multi-purpose excavating machines 6.3 times. In the production of lorries, stress will be put on heavy-duty ones and thus the output of "Chajo-ho"-model lorries will increase 5 times and "Konsolho"-model lorries 6 times.

During the new plan period the annual output of tractors will be brought to 45,000, while the production of various types of farm machines is increased remarkably, including rice-seedling pullers and transplanters, and rice harvester combines.

In the Second Seven-Year Plan period we should continue to put great emphasis on the development of the shipbuilding industry and build many large cargo ships, such as 20,000-ton, 50,000-ton and 100,000-ton freighters; fishing boats including 20,000-ton factory ships, refrigerator ships and 3,750-ton stern trawlers; as well as great numbers of self-propelling dredgers, crane ships and various other types of technical vessels.

In the new prospective plan period the output of chemical fertilizers will increase 1.6 times, agricultural chemicals 2 times, synthetic fibres 1.8 times and plastics 2 times.

The output of chemical fertilizers will reach 5 million tons in 1984. The demands for various agricultural chemicals including weed killers will be satisfied with home-made products.

In order to increase the production of synthetic fibres, the construction of the orlon factory now in its last stage should be completed quickly, the quality of vinalon be improved, the capacity of vinyl chloride production be raised to 100,000 tons and the variety and output of plastics, such as high- and low-pressure polyethylenes and polypylenes and styrene resins increased.

The capacities of the oil refineries should be expanded, and the intermediary products and waste materials from oil refining and petrochemistry should be treated comprehensively.

We will firmly build up the bases of the synthetic rubber industry to produce large quantities of rubber and rapidly increase the output of various processed rubber goods.

The output of medicaments will be increased 2.1 times and medical appliances 2 times in the new prospective plan period.

In order to ensure success in the vast capital construction envisaged in the new plan, the building-materials industry will be further developed.

We will raise the output of cement to 12-13 million tons in 1984.

A plan-glass factory with a capacity of 10 million square metres will be built respectively in the eastern and western regions.

The reporter said:

One of the important tasks confronting industry is to make efforts for the development of light industry and make new innovations in the production of consumer goods.

In the new prospective plan period we should wage a vigorous struggle to run the existing light industry factories to full capacity, increase the variety of products and to improve their quality, thereby giving fuller satisfaction to the steadily-rising demands of the people for consumer goods.

In the textile industry in 1984 the output of fabrics will reach 800 million metres.

The food industry should be developed to effect a revolution in food processing in the new plan period. Efforts should be devoted to the solution of the problem of cooking oil and sugar, so that it is completely settled by industrial methods with our own domestic raw materials.

In 1984 we should raise the production of sugar with domestic raw materials to over 300,000 tons in all by rapidly developing the food industry.

In the new long-term plan period we should increase the production of household articles and goods for cultural use, such as good furniture, washing machines, refrigerators, TV sets and wrist watches, to satisfy their demands and largely expand the production of a wide variety of sundry goods.

The production of various kinds of daily necessities will rapidly develop.

The output of shoes will rise to 100 million pairs and the output of paper will increase more than 1.8 times.

Local industry will account for more than 60 per cent of the consumer goods production in our country and play an important role in radically increasing the output of foodstuffs and daily necessities. We will boost the local industrial output value 2.4 times.

In the Second Seven-Year Plan period we should radically increase the output of sea foods.

In 1984 the output of sea foods will reach the 6-million tons including 2.7 million tons of fish.

In the Second Seven-Year Plan period we should bring about innovations in the processing of aquatic products and increase the output of frozen fish 1.8 times, fish preserves 3.1 times, dried fish 1.9 times and salted fish 2.1 times.

2) Tasks in Different Branches Of National Economy

(1) Industry

The reporter referred to the tasks in different branches of the national economy. Pointing to industry, he said:

The central task of industry in the Second Seven-Year Plan period is to use to the best account and further expand the existing foundation of our industry to increase its Juche character and to promote the modernization and scientification of all its branches.

Between 1978 and 1984 total industrial output value will rise 2.2 times, with the production of the means of production increasing 2.2 times and consumer goods 2.1 times. In this period industrial production will increase at the high annual rate of 12.1 per cent on an average.

In 1984 the output of electricity will reach 56,000-60,000 million kwh and the coal output grow to 70-80 million tons.

(2) Agriculture

The reporter said:

The central task of agriculture in the Second Seven-Year Plan period is to effect the industrialization and modernization of agriculture and the scientification and intensification of farm production by carrying out large-scale nature-remaking projects and accelerating the rural technical revolution.

In the Second Seven-Year Plan period the agricultural domain should attain the goal of 10 million tons of grain. The production of vegetables should be increased to supply a sufficient quantity of various vegetables to the people at all times. We should also raise the output of oil-bearing crops, tobacco, hops, flax and other industrial crops.

For the rapid growth of grain and other farm produce, we will introduce irrigation systems even in orchards and mulberry fields in the new prospective plan period, thereby completing the non-paddy fields irrigation works.

And we will build a total of 150,000 *chongbo* of terraced fields.

We should complete in the main the land rezoning work throughout the country, improve the soil of all fields to make them fertile and reclaim 100,000 *chongbo* of tida marshes.

We will produce and supply more tractors to the countryside in the new plan period to bring about the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture, and thus raise the number of tractors per 100 *chongbo* of farmland to 10 in 1984 and further increase the number of lorries.

In 1984 the application of chemical fertilizers per *chongbo* of farmland will exceed two tons and the share of phosphate and potash fertilizer in the three elementary fertilizers will increase considerably. In addition, the supply of various microelement fertilizers will also rise higher.

In the new prospective plan period we should turn the existing foundation of livestock farming to the best account and further expand it so as to increase the production of meat to 800,000-900,000 tons.

A great change should be brought about in the development of fruit growing to boost the output of fruit to over 1.5 million tons.

(3) Railway Freight

In the new long-term plan period the volume of railway freight haulage will increase 1.7 times, freight carriage by motor lorries 4 times and cargo shipment 4.4 times, according to the report.

Centralized transport will account for more than 60 per cent of the total volume of railway freight traffic in the Second Seven-Year Plan period.

One thousand six hundred kilometres of railways should be electrified so that electric traction accounts for 87 per cent of the overall railway freight transport.

The work on the Kanggye-Hyesan-Musan railways should be completed as another railway line connecting the east and the west of the country.

Motor transport should be rapidly developed and in water transport the trade goods traffic capacity should be more than doubled.

In communications, telegraphic and telephone facilities should be modernized and the output of radio broadcasting further increased.

Radio links should be extended, telegraphic communication facilities further modernized and the urban telephone exchange capacity of major cities more than doubled.

(4) Productive Construction

In the Second Seven-Year Plan period more than 80 per cent of the total capital investments will go to productive construction, such as projects of industrial, agricultural, transport and communications facilities. Enormous funds will be appropriated for building houses, schools, scientific research institutions, cultural and public health establishments.

In the Second Seven-Year Plan period we should see to it that the prefabricated method reaches 70 per cent in industrial construction, 90 per cent in housing construction, 70 per cent in the construction of public facilities and more than 60 per cent in the building of structures.

(5) Education, Science, Culture, Art

Referring to the domain of education, the reporter said:

Following the broad road indicated by the "Theses on Socialist Education" presented by the great leader, we should further perfect our most advanced and excellent socialist educational system and raise to a new high the socialist educational work which trains people to be independent and creative social beings.

We should enforce qualitatively the universal 11-year compulsory education and set up many working people's senior middle schools in factories, enterprises and farm villages in the new long-term plan period.

New subjects of learning in up-to-date scientific and technological branches should be instituted at colleges and universities and higher specialized schools.

The educational system of studying while working which comprises factory colleges, factory higher specialized schools and so on should be strengthened.

In the new prospective plan period we should thoroughly establish Juche in scientific research work and give definite precedence to the development of science, concentrating all efforts on the settlement of pressing scientific and technical problems arising in socialist economic construction.

In the realms of culture and art, more revolutionary and militant works of literature and art with high ideological and artistic qualities should be created to make the flower garden of Juche art bloom ever more beautifully.

(6) People's Living Standard

Pointing to the people's living standard, the reporter said:

Our Party and the Government of the Republic regard it as the supreme principle governing their activities to steadily raise the material and cultural standards of the people.

The Second Seven-Year Plan envisages a 1.9-fold increase in the national income.

All urban and rural population will receive enormous additional benefits from the price cut.

In the Second Seven-Year Plan period the outlay for social and cultural services is envisaged to rise 1.4 times in the state budget. This means that all our working people will receive from the state additional material and cultural benefits exceeding the earnings they get from their work.

Attractive modern houses will be built for 200,000-300,000 urban and rural families every year.

In the new prospective plan period the number of prophylactic treatment groups will increase 1.3 times, hospital beds more than 1.2 times, and the number of doctors and assistant doctors will also increase markedly.

The reporter further said:

The Second Seven-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy is a magnificent blueprint of socialist construction charted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a grand programme of economic construction which marks a new milestone on the path of completing the revolutionary cause of Juche.

The Second Seven-Year Plan is a great fighting programme for further increasing the might of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our glorious fatherland, for providing a more independent and creative line to our people and hastening the nationwide victory of the revolution.

The successful fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan will strengthen the material and technical foundations of socialism and improve the people's livelihood remarkably through the furtherance of the Juche orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy. This will hasten the ripening of all conditions for the complete victory of socialism in our country. The fulfilment of the new Seven-Year Plan will also bring the advantages and great vitality of our socialist system into full play and consolidate our revolutionary base as firm as a rock, thereby laying the solid groundwork for achieving the historic cause of national reunification.

When the Second Seven-Year Plan is carried out, our country will become a mightier socialist industrial state and the international prestige of our Republic will rise and its international position will be consolidated further still.

Indeed, the new Seven-Year Plan is a revolutionary plan embodying the immortal Juche idea and expressing the unanimous desire and aspirations of our people; it is a fighting banner opening up brilliant prospects before our people and inspiring them to a great victory.

In order to successfully fulfil the Second Seven-Year Plan, we should vigorously carry on the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, the reporter stressed.

He pointed to the tasks of properly conducting political work and economic organizational work and thoroughly establishing the Taean work system, vigorously carrying on the technical innovation movement, and managing the nation's economic life with the utmost care and strengthening the regime of economy.

In conclusion the reporter stressed:

Fired by an ardent loyalty to the great leader, our people will advance, advance and advance under his sagacious leadership, and thus capture the heights of the new prospective plan and win another glorious victory in the revolution and construction.

(Subtitles are ours...Ed.)

(Continued from page 1)

Second-Day Sitting

The second-day sitting heard speeches expressing the resolution to uphold the historic speech of President Kim Il Sung and thoroughly implement it in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work.

The floor was taken by Deputies Chong Jun Gi, Ho Dam, Hwang Jang Yop, Hyon Mu Gwang, Hong Si Hak, Ho Jong Suk, Kim Chol Man, Pyon Chang Bok, and Choe Won Ik.

The speakers laid stress on the profound content and great theoretical and practical significance of the historic speech "Let Us Further Strengthen the People's Government" made by President Kim Il Sung at the session and expressed their full support to it with excited feelings.

Li Jong Ok, Premier of the Administration Council, made a report on the summing up of the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan and on the Second Seven-Year Plan for the development of the national economy (1978-1984), the third item on the agenda at the session. (See page 3, 4)

Last-Day Sitting

At the last day sitting speeches were made "On the Summing Up of the Fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan and on the Second Seven-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy (1978-1984)", the third agenda item.

During the discussion President Kim Il Sung gave important teachings which would serve as a programmatic guideline in the struggle for attaining the goal of 10 million tons of grain, one of the major goals of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

The session heard a report of Deputy Rim Chun Chu, Chairman of the Credentials Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK and unanimously adopted a resolution recognizing the qualification of all the Deputies elected in all constituencies of the country for the elections of Deputies to the SPA.

On the Second Seven-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (1978-1984)," Law of the SPA of the DPRK, was adopted with the approval of the entire Deputies present at the session.

Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of the SPA, made a concluding address at the session.

He stressed:

The whole course of the session clearly proved that unshakable are the entire people's support to and trust in the Government of the Republic established and led by President Kim Il Sung and no force can bar the vigorous advance of our people toward the victory of the cause of socialism and communism. It powerfully demonstrated once again to the whole world the invincible might of the Korean people rallied with one idea and one purpose around President Kim Il Sung.

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